

## CHIEF TASK OF SENATE IS TO PRESERVE LIBERTY, DECLARES COOLIDGE

## COOLIDGE SCORES TRIUMPH IN FIRST SPEECH IN SENATE

Great Object Is to Maintain Chamber as Citadel of Liberty, He Says.

## CONSCIOUS OF DUTIES

New Vice-President Asks Continuation of Harmony in Inaugural Address.

## NATURAL GAVEL WIELDER

Actions as Presiding Officer Win Favorable Comment—Session Ends With Eulogies.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., March 4.

Expressions of personal regret from Senators at losing as their presiding officer, Vice-President Marshall, who has occupied the chair for eight years, were mingled to-day with approval over the evidence that the new presiding officer, Vice-President Coolidge, is qualified eminently for his unaccustomed task.

The similarity in their voices was remarked when Mr. Marshall had completed his farewell address, surrendered the gavel to his successor, and Mr. Coolidge addressed the Senate. Both spoke in clear, firm tones easily heard in the crowded Senate chamber. As Mr. Coolidge took the gavel he seemed to handle it as one to the manner born. This was commented on later after the close of the executive session over which Mr. Coolidge presided.

In fact some Democratic Senators jokingly remarked that he shut off any possible opposition to confirmation of Cabinet officers with a bang and a rush.

## Vice-President's Address.

His inaugural speech was as follows:

"Five generations ago there was revealed to the people of this nation a new relationship between man and man, which they declared and proclaimed in the American Constitution. Therein they recognized a legislature empowered to express the will of the people in law, a judiciary required to determine and state such law and an executive charged with securing obedience to the law, all holding their office, not by reason of some superior force, but through the duly determined conscience of the community.

"To the House, close to the heart of the nation, renewing its whole membership by frequent elections, representing directly the people, reflecting their common purposes, has been granted a full measure of the power of legislation and exclusive authority to originate taxation.

"To the Senate, renewing its membership by degrees, representing in part the sovereign States, has been granted not only a full measure of the power of legislation, but if possible, far greater legislative functions. To it is intrusted the duty of review, that to negotiation there may be added ratification and to appointment and ratification of all, too little mentioned and too little understood, whether exercised in legislation or reviewing, is the preservation of the majority, they little need protection, but the rights of the minority, from whatever source they may be assailed.

## The Power of the Senate.

"The great object for us to seek here, for the Constitution identifies the Vice-Presidency with the Senate, is to continue to make this chamber, as it was intended by the fathers, the citadel of liberty. An enormous power is here conferred, capable of much good or ill; open it may be to abuse, but necessary, absolutely and absolutely necessary, to secure the required result.

"Whatever its faults, whatever its human imperfections, there is no legislative body in all history that has used its powers with more wisdom and discretion, more uniformly for the execution of the public will, or more in harmony with the spirit of the authority of the people which has created it, than the United States Senate.

"I take up the duties the people have assigned me under the Constitution, which we can neither enlarge nor diminish, of presiding over this Senate, agreeably to its rules and regulations, deeply conscious that it will continue to function in harmony with its high traditions as a great deliberative body, without passion and without fear, unmoved by clamor, but most sensitive to the right, the stronghold of government according to law, that the vision of past generations may be more and more the reality of generations yet to come."

With all important legislation ended the Senate devoted most of its time to paying tribute to retiring Senators. These included Senators Chamberlain (Or.), Democrat; Thomas (Cal.), Democrat; and Gronna (N. D.), Republican. Senator Smoot referred to the retirement of Senator Thomas, assuring him the honor, love and respect of the Senate would follow him wherever he went, and other Senators spoke in the same vein.

In the eulogies to Senator Chamberlain Senator Wadsworth (N. Y.) especially stressed the important work in preparation for the world war performed by the Oregon Senator as chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. Senator McCumber (N. D.) and Heflin (Ala.) lauded Senator Gronna "as the best friend the farmers of the country ever had."

The Senators to whom praise had been given made appropriate replies. Just before adjournment the appointment of Norman H. Davis to be the American representative to the International Conference on cable communications was confirmed on the motion of Senator Lodge. On motion of Senator Wadsworth the Senate confirmed the nomination of William H. Williams as Assistant Secretary of War.

Senator Warren (Wyo.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, made the customary report on the appropriations approved by this Congress.

A WANT Ad. in The Herald's Telephone Directory of Home and Business Needs, describes much business for many different businesses. To-morrow is the Big Day. Get your ad. in today's ad.

## Father Sees His Son Inducted in Highest Office Within the Gift of His Countrymen

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., March 4.

WHEN President Harding took the oath of office to-day his father, Dr. George T. Harding, venerable, but vigorous, hale and hearty, and still a practicing physician in Marion, was standing a few feet away.

A tear rolled down the father's cheek as he watched his stalwart son place his lips to the Bible offered by Chief Justice White and swear to support the Constitution of the United States.

The elder Harding seemed to realize that he was enjoying a privilege accorded to few men, that of seeing his son inducted in the highest office within the gift of his countrymen. When the ceremony was over, a friend who had listened to the inaugural address remarked to Dr. Harding that it was a "pretty good speech."

"Yes," he replied, "I said when he was nominated that Warren would make a good candidate. He will make a good, common sense President, too. He was brought up that way and can't help it."

It was recalled that in the early days of the Republic, John Adams, who had himself served two terms as President of the United States, watched with pride the inauguration of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the same office.

## WILSON GOES WITH HARDING TO MOTOR

Continued from First Page.

and Uncle Joe, whose overcoat collar was turned high to protect him from the chilly March weather, and whose hat, unlike the others, was the soft one always worn by the President when in the Capitol. Mr. Wilson did not look back.

## Motors Leave the White House.

As the Presidential automobile moved quietly down the wide gravel drive ten other automobiles, including those occupied by the wives of the principals of the day's events, swung in behind. There was a moment's hesitation at the heavy iron gates and the line passed into Pennsylvania avenue.

As the party came to the Peace Monument at the foot of the Capitol steps a turn was made to the left and the Capitol driveway to the Senate side of the building was followed. There were great crowds in front of the Capitol and on either side, held back by a heavy police guard reinforced by soldiers and marines.

Mr. Harding, with Senator Knox and Mr. Cannon, left the automobile at the foot of the long steps to the Senate wing of the Capitol, while Mr. Wilson continued on around to another entrance, a distance of about fifty feet. This enabled him to use one of the Senate elevators rather than attempt to climb the series of fifty steps.

## Wilson Refuses Wheel Chair.

Upon entering the Capitol building by the side entrance, a negro messenger, standing near, hurried to an adjoining room and brought out a wheel chair, the property of Senator Boies Penrose (Pa.). Mr. Penrose, immediately after his return to Washington, following his illness, had been using the chair, getting from his automobile into the wheel chair to be taken to his office.

Lately, however, he has not been using the chair, so that it was near by to be offered to Mr. Wilson.

There was something of a defiant air about Mr. Wilson when he declined the use of the chair. He preferred to walk, and walk he did, a hundred feet or more to an elevator that carried him to the Senate floor, on which is located the Capitol office of the President. There was a warm welcome for him in the office when he arrived.

All the members of the Cabinet were there, as is the custom when Congress adjourns and a President goes to the Capitol. They are needed sometimes to give advice on bills and resolutions dealing with questions which fall within their executive departments. Their presence to-day was with the double purpose of giving Mr. Wilson a last of bidding farewell to their chief in his last official work.

Mr. Wilson, removing his overcoat and hat, sat at a small table in the center of the room. Rudolph Forster, executive secretary at the White House, laid before him the bills and resolutions that were ready for his signature. In all about thirty measures, most of them of a routine character, were signed.

The notable measures that received approval were the sundry civil bill, a bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for hospital service for disabled soldiers and a bill appropriating a year's salary of the Speaker of the House to Mrs. Clark, the widow of Champ Clark, who died on Wednesday.

Many Join in Saying Good-by.

Mr. Wilson remained in his office altogether about an hour. There were long spaces between the arrival of bills and resolutions and these intervals gave the opportunity for saying good-by to the Cabinet officers, Senators and Representatives who filed in and out of the room. It had been Mr. Wilson's first visit to the President's office in the Capitol in eighteen months. It was the same room in which he took the oath as President for his second term, four years ago, when March 4 fell on Sunday, although the ceremonies were repeated the next day in front of the Capitol.

As the clock passed 12 and the Senate and House finished their work Mr. Wilson laid down his pen. He said nothing, merely nodded his head, but it meant to those who were near that he was ready to go. He went out the way he came in, down in the elevator and to the room in which he took the oath as President for his second term, four years ago, when March 4 fell on Sunday, although the ceremonies were repeated the next day in front of the Capitol.

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## HARDING TO TACKLE VITAL PROBLEMS

Continued from First Page.

for six months following Government control. This, with the present heavy running expenses of the Government, presents a difficult problem in finance. Treasury certificates of indebtedness have been issued in anticipation of a major share of the March 15 tax payments. The balance in the general fund is low, and further temporary financing must be done.

Secretaries Mellon will have to make a decision in regard to it. Proposals for refunding the British and French loans will also be taken up promptly. Negotiations for such settlements have been practically suspended for several months.

One of the gravest problems with which the Administration will be called on to deal is that of transportation. While the railroads are functioning on a peace time basis and transportation movement is easy, many roads—and the list includes a majority of the big trunk lines—are facing financial difficulty. Whether the transportation act will furnish the relief expected is problematical.

## Foreign Problem Features.

The foreign problem which President Harding will have to deal with may be divided roughly into three parts—first, the relationship of the United States to Europe, involving a settlement of the League of Nations controversy, Russian financial interrelations and the question of mandates; second, the relationship of the United States to Japan, including immigration and the Pacific island controversy, together with the part which the United States may be expected to take in the development of China and other Asiatic questions; third, the relationship of the United States to Mexico and Latin America generally.

Connected with the problem of America's relationship to Europe, a relation which in a broad way involves the whole world, consideration will be taken of the manner in which the United States shall bring about peace with Germany and its policy toward Russia. It is generally assumed that failure to bring about a satisfactory understanding with Germany will be followed by an immediate suggestion of a separate peace with Germany.

The new Administration's policy toward Russia will be of tremendous importance. It is realized that the situation in Russia extends into every world problem that will come up for settlement within the next four years. Not the slightest indication has been given as to whether the new Administration will follow the policy of President Wilson toward Russia or whether it will adopt a new policy of its own. In any event, the Russian situation must be taken into consideration in dealing with the problem in Europe and that in Asia.

## Mexican Situation.

The Mexican situation offers a problem that is unique in itself. For eight years the republic south of the Rio Grande has been a festering sore which the treatment accorded it by the Wilson Administration appears to have excited and made more ugly and menacing. There is little doubt but this country will have to take a firm policy toward Mexico, and it is also an accepted fact that the Harding Administration is prepared to adopt such a policy.

A corollary of this policy will be a determination to build up a strong navy in keeping with the wealth, power and importance of the United States. Universal peace and disarmament will be the ultimate goal of the new Administration, but the safety of the United States will not be imperiled by anticipating the time when this can be brought about.

The Japanese problem is one with which the new Administration will have to grapple at the outset. This will be involved in part in the settlement of the controversy over the Island of Yap and will also deal with the immigration problem, still pending.

One of the most important problems will be determination of this country's relations with Great Britain. It is hoped that a rapprochement may be reached with the British Empire which will make the English speaking people a unit in maintaining universal peace.

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## GOOD RECORD MADE BY 66TH CONGRESS

Cuts Expenses \$3,607,329,039 Below Estimates of Wilson Administration.

## ACHIEVEMENT REVIEWED

Met Harding's Wish to Clear Decks on All Except Two Appropriation Bills.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., March 4.

The Sixty-sixth Congress, one of the most notable in many years, stopped back into history to-day.

Despite an unusual record of legislative achievement, several important measures failed of enactment and will demand early consideration in the extra session of the new Congress, which will be called by President Harding. The Congress got within two notches of reaching the goal set by Mr. Harding—the passage of all appropriation bills so that the new Congress could devote attention immediately to the many problems of reconstruction and international relations.

The army and navy appropriation bills, both of which outline the military and naval policies during the first year of the Harding administration, were the only money bills which failed. The naval bill was blocked by opposition in the Senate, while President Wilson had no time to check the flood of immigration bills which were coming up.

When Mr. Wilson slowly hobbled out of the President's room at the Capitol, it was announced that while he had signed thirty measures within a half hour, the pocket veto caught five bills.

In addition to the army bill, Mr. Wilson withheld his signature to the bill restricting immigration during the period from April 1, 1921, to July 1, 1922, as 3 per cent. of the aliens of each country in the United States in 1910.

This was designed to check the flood of immigration which it is thought will come to the United States because of almost unbearable conditions in some countries of Europe.

The third measure which the Wilson pocket veto blocked was the bill of Representative Wason (N. H.), providing for a decentralization of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, with the establishment of branch offices throughout the country. This bill has been strongly urged for a long time by soldiers' organizations and Mr. Wilson's failure to sign it was another surprise. The fourth and fifth bills he refused to sign were small private claims measures.

Mr. Wilson signed the bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for the immediate construction of new hospitals for wounded soldiers.

## Leftovers for New Congress.

Other important legislation caught in the jam in the closing hours of the session which will lie at the door of the new Congress follows:

The establishment of a Federal budget system.

The soldier bonus bill.

Legislation regulating the meat packer and coal industries.

A bill limiting the stock of cold storage and providing other regulations.

Federal aid to maternity and education.

Reapportionment of the membership of the House because of the 1920 census.

A bill providing \$100,000,000 for Federal aid to the States in road building.

Legislation for the reorganization of the patent office.

The Fordney Emergency Tariff bill on farm products, which was defeated by a Presidential veto.

All of the war laws, with the exception of the trading with the enemy act and the wartime passport laws, were repealed in the closing hours, when Mr. Wilson agreed to a repealing resolution.

The last legislation to pass the House was the resolution providing for the re-

## Appropriations for 1922 Cut to \$2,806,029,647

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Total appropriations in the present session of Congress for the fiscal year 1922 were \$2,806,029,647. Chairman Warren of the Senate Appropriations Committee announced in the Senate to-day.

This represents a reduction of \$1,453,485,926 from the estimates submitted and a cut from appropriations for 1921 of \$898,547,910, he said.

The closing hours of both houses were devoted mainly to eulogizing members whose names will not be on the membership rolls of the new Congress. Both houses met at 10:30 o'clock this morning for the engrossment of the bills and the final word from Mr. Wilson that he had no further communications to submit.

In all 33,052 bills and resolutions were introduced in both houses during the last two years. Laws enacted were close to the 500 mark, while approximately 100 resolutions were passed. In accordance with the policy of not confirming nominations of Mr. Wilson about 4,700 nominations went on the "dead hook" upon sine die adjournment to-day. Of this number 3,500 are postmaster, 1,000 are army promotions, 35 navy promotions and 175 miscellaneous appointments.

Summing up the economy record of the Sixty-sixth Congress in a speech to the House to-day, Republican Leader Mondell said:

"The record for economy in the face of a confirmed habit of Government extravagance begun at the start of the war is most creditable. During the three sessions of the Congress the estimates made by the Administration have been scaled down, as reflected in appropriations, and decreased in the enormous sum of \$3,322,814,607.74. In detail these reductions have been as follows:

First Session—Saving on eight regular session—\$930,692,541.97  
Second Session—Saving on eight regular session—\$1,474,422,602.16  
Third Session—Saving on eight regular session—\$906,899,453.61  
Total—\$3,322,814,607.74

"If to this enormous saving below the estimates we add the saving in the naval bill as it passed the House, the total savings of the Congress before the estimates of the Wilson Administration runs into the enormous total of \$3,607,329,039.58.

"The total volume of constructive legislation of the Congress is enormous, beginning with the return of the railroads, the telephone and telegraph lines to private management and ending with the repeal of the war laws, and measures of important and far reaching character."

The more important enactments of the Congress follow:

The adoption of the woman suffrage amendment.

The placing on the statute books of a complete and comprehensive national prohibition law.

The enactment of liberal provisions for vocational training and rehabilitation of wounded soldiers and sailors and the making of generous appropriations for the same.

The railway transportation act.

The army reorganization act.

Merchant marine shipping act.

The oil and coal land leasing law.

The water power act.

The act for the vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry.

The civil service retirement act.

The act establishing a woman's bureau for the same.

Act reclassifying and readjusting salaries of postal employees.

Act increasing pensions to veterans of the civil, Mexican and Spanish-American wars.

Act largely increasing compensation of injured veterans of the world war.

Appropriation of \$50,000,000 to provide relief for suffering populations in Europe.

Important amendments to the Federal Reserve act.

Act for the regulation of immigration.

Act making provisions for new, additional and increased hospital facilities for veterans of the world war.

## GOV. MILLER SENDS MEMBER OF STAFF

Besides Major Compton, Secretary of State Lyons Represents New York Officially.

## POLITICIANS NUMEROUS

Plum Seekers Fail to Learn When New Administration Will Shake Tree.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., March 4.

The commonwealth of New York was represented to-day in the inaugural ceremonies of President Harding in spite of the absence of Gov. Miller, who because of pressure of State affairs at Albany was unable to leave his post.

As the Governor's personal representatives Secretary of State Lyons and the Governor's military secretary, Major Ransell Compton, joined the officials from other States in participating in the notable events incident to inauguration day.

For many hours during the day the offices of both Senators Wadsworth and Calder of New York were turned into reception rooms for New Yorkers, practically all anxious to obtain admission to the Senate Chamber to observe the carrying out of the formal programme.

With only two tickets each at their command the two Senators at the end of the day felt qualified for important diplomatic posts as the result of their explanations of the impossibility of meeting all demands.

Among those who called at the Capitol and who witnessed the spectacle outside of the east front of the Capitol were Rich Lawrence, Republican county chairman of the Bronx; Thomas W. Whittle, formerly Park Commissioner; Samuel S. Koenig, Republican New York county chairman; and William Boyce Thompson of Westchester.

Sealed messages of greeting and congratulation to President Harding were brought by the air route by Capt. Charles N. Fitzgerald and Capt. Claude R. Collins of the New York air police.

Oldtimers at inaugural ceremonies like Frank Hitchcock, formerly Republican National Committee chairman, and Col. Hayward, secretary of the committee and later Public Service Commissioner of New York, joined the inauguration throng and likewise compared notes with the Senators, Secretary of State Hughes, with Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who is to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and with others of their associates in former political battles.

Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are in the city to participate in the brilliant social events that mark the revival of social life with the advent of President Harding's Administration and the formal recognition of Mrs. Harding as the first lady of the land.

New York leaders here for the inauguration are identified more largely with the New York city organization than with up-State districts.

Scores of seekers for patronage plans yet to be distributed were "omnipresent," as one Senator put it.

It is expected that Federal appointments in New York will be among the early patronage matters to be disposed of by the Harding Administration, according to the best information obtainable here. There is no indication yet, however, as to how they will be distributed. It had not been determined to-night when any of the thousands of appointments President Harding is called on to make will be sent to the Senate.

\$10,000 GIFT FOR FORDHAM.

Orie H. Kelly, treasurer of the Fordham University endowment fund, announced yesterday the receipt of a gift of \$10,000 from John D. Ryan, chairman of the board of the Amosca Copper Mining Company. The Fordham student body has collected \$50,000 of its \$100,000 quota.

## VERMONT ACCLAIMS COOLIDGE.

Legislature Sends Congratulations to State's Native Son.

MONTEPELIER, March 4.—Congratulations to Vice-President Calvin Coolidge were extended by the Vermont Legislature to-day. This resolution was adopted by both houses:

"Whereas the State of Vermont is honored to-day in the accession to the Vice-Presidency of the United States of Calvin Coolidge, a son of Vermont, and

"Whereas this honor comes to him as well merited recognition of public service conscientiously and faithfully performed; therefore be it

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the General Assembly hereby extends to his Honor Calvin Cool